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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	ANSHUMAN RAJ		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	22419
Center	Online	Date	16-07-19.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. (150 words) 10

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

A India's enriched diversity gets reflected in various art forms specially Tribal.

Features of creative energy.

(i) Naturalism - Tribal art forms are a way of expressing gratitude to natural forces.

- Worli arts depicts general working of universe rather than abstract art in mainstream paintings

(ii) Local Traditions is beautifully depicted

- Gond painting depicts Hunting, Farming, women carrying loads on head etc.

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(iii) Fertility rituals – Such paintings are often used to show importance of 'Good Harvests', fertility and are drawn to please gods.

(iv) Propagation of Age old culture –

Both Warli and Gond art forms have remained secluded from outside influence and presents an opportunity to study anthropological evolution.

(v) Use of natural paints & Pastes

Thus Tribal art forms specially in maharashtra regions through Gond and warli painting reflects an underexposed of vibrant Traditionalism which through simplicity, artfully expresses culture.

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2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

A Cornwallis introduced a number of Administrative and Judicial reforms with both positive and negative features.

Achievements of Judicial reforms

(i) Took arbitrary power from zamindars and restored it in an institutional office of Dasoga.

(ii) Sadar Nizamat Adalat & Sadar diwani adalat was formed at Calcutta for appeal in criminal and civil cases respectively

(iii) He retained 8 district diwani adalat but in place of district Nizamat introduced ~~Sada~~ Session courts to reform the system

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introduced by Warren Hastings

— It fast-tracked the system of Justice.

However it also led to exclusion of Justice system for Indians —

(i) Court remedy was expensive specially for poor farmers who sought relief from his Permanent settlement

(ii) Sadar Adalats at Calcutta was too far.

(iii) Traditional systems of Panchayats and zamindars had provided easy and cheap justice to people which now stands discredited.

Thus while his reforms were progressive it led to its being limited to upper echelons of society and general public ~~saw~~ found justice elusive.

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. (150 words) 10

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

A 3 withdrawal of Non cooperation movement (NCM) led to revival of revolutionary movement in India.

Course during 1920's and 1930's

(i) first half of this decade saw a return of heroic action tendency - Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) formed by 'Bismil' involved in robberies 'eg. Kakori' to fund operations

(ii) Revolutionaries like Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Azad and Bhagat Singh played major role in organisation and attracted youth towards these ideologies

(iii) Next phase came with revival of ideology when Bhagat Singh Formed HSRA (socialist) with better understanding

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of colonial nature of govt.

- He believed that freedom does not mean freedom from British rule alone.

- He said 'we want the system which allowed oppression of man over man to overthrow'. He was influenced by 'Marxism - Leninism'.

(iii) Communist Party too strengthened its hold. It was formed in 1920. Its member's were arrested in Meerut & Kanpur 'Conspiracy Case'.

(iv) Bihar, UP, Punjab, CP and Bengal were major centres.

Thus we saw a shift from individual heroic action to organised ideological battle based mostly on Communist ideology in this period.

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

A Marshall plan was a recovery plan through financial and technological help for war-torn european countries.

It was executed by USA.

- The plan helped in rapid recovery of benifiary countries as seen in France, Italy and Germany.

However USSR viewed it with suspicion due to its background

(a) Introduced to stop countries falling into communist lap due to economic struggles as was seen in Greece, Yugoslavia and Austria

(b) NATO as military and Marshall aid as financial arm of 'Containment' Theory.

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Thus East European satellite countries were unable to take advantage of 'Plan' and lagged behind in development.

As west recovered to pre war prosperity, East lagged drawing the Iron curtain more heavily and strengthening division between EAST & WEST.

- USSR began its own 'Cominform' to counter 'Marshal aid' and encouraged Soviet style planning.

- This was strengthened by 'Warsaw Pact'.

Thus Europe was divided into 1st world and 2nd world with a sharp division between East & West.

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5. **Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress.** **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

A Bonded labourer is a form of 'Slavery' where 'Labourers' are often 'Not-paid' or paid very little and has to work often in perpetuity. Constitution under article 23 outlaws it, yet it flourishes —

Causes —

(i) Economic cause — Poverty, indebtedness remains chief cause.

- moneylenders use their debt to keep them in bondage.
- lack of financial inclusion, meaningful & well paying job and rural distress further deepens the crisis.

(ii) Social cause — Caste factors, whereby certain castes were historically in bondage or in form of 'Harwahs'.

- Tradition of unpaid jobs which still prevails in villages

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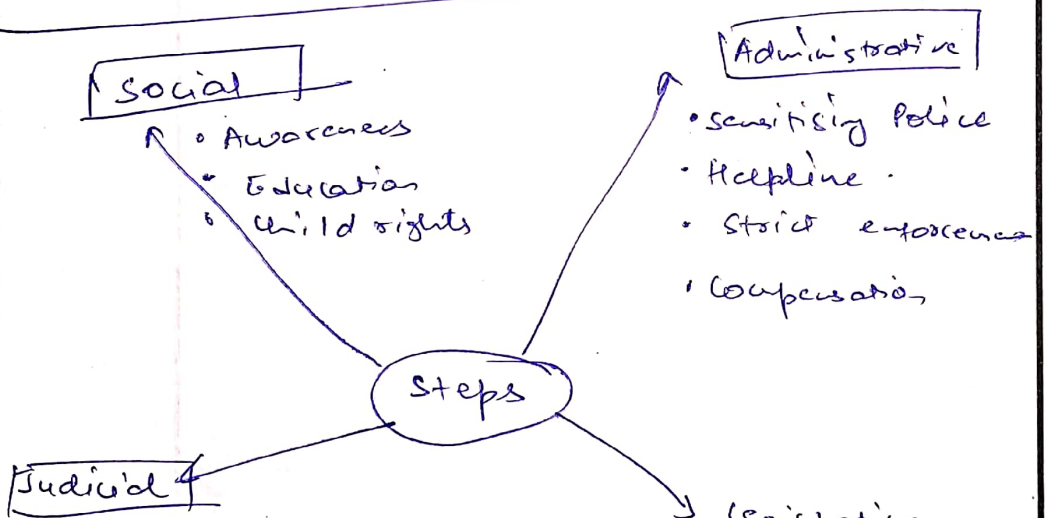
(iii) Social factors - Child labour, bondage is often looked through apathetic eyes by society & hence get muted sanctions

(iv) Legal Laxity - law enforcement has been weak.

(v) Education - High illitracy leads to low awareness amongst people.

Steps to be taken.



Bonded labour is a blot on society and a form of slavery which must be eradicated at earliest through multipronged approach

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6. **State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? (150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Abuse of drugs are on the rise in India with certain pockets in East & west most impacted.

Factors enhancing risk for initiation & continuation

(i) Availability — India lies on middle of two major drug corridors.

- Golden Triangle in East
- Golden crescent in west.

Porous & lax border allows easy & cheap availability of drugs.

(ii) Unemployment induced depression is one of the major factors according to a study in Punjab.

- Punjab & Northeast both have huge number of Educated Unemployed youth who fall into drugs use.

(iii) Societal support & bond is weakening

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(iv) Negative Influencers such as media, or film industry who present its use as modern.

Measures to address the issue -

(i) National policy on drugs asks for two pronged approach

(a) Demand reduction through

- rehabilitative care in each districts -
- Education & Propagenda.

(b) strict punishment -

(ii) Current law needs to be strictly implemented.

(iii) Focus should be on most effected areas. Adopt Best practices and successful strategy.

(iv) Rope in Parents, Teachers & Role-models

(v) Tighter border control -

(vi) Data-driven policies & smart policing to catch drug seller's & buyers -

Drug's destroys both present & Future and needs multi-stakeholder approach to country.

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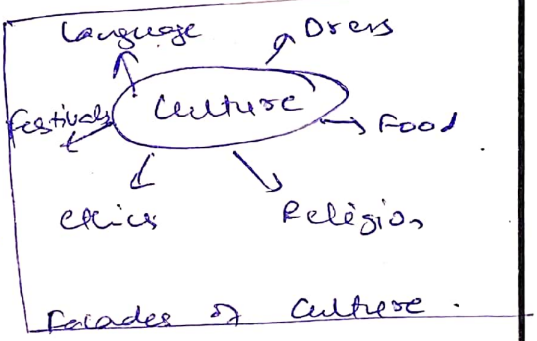
7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. (150 words) 10

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

A. Globalisation is a process of interaction and amalgamation of culture, language, commodities amongst groups of nations across the globe.

Impact of globalisation on indian culture has been both positive and negative.



Facades of culture.

A. positives

(i) Language - English has emerged as national as well as global link language.
- It has impacted vocabulary of vernaculars enriching it further.

(ii) Modernisation in field of education through ICT Tools.

(iii) New Festivals such as New Year, Mother's day are being recognised

(iv) Global ethics through 'LGBT'

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rights consciousness is evolving.

(v) Caste barriers are being broken.

(vi) Religious Tolerance.

Negatives

(i) Threat to cultural values as youngsters are discarding tradition.

- Westernisation is passed as modernisation. For eg 'Jeans' is 'modern' while 'Dhoti' is not creating 'chasm' between traditional & young India.

(ii) Sanskritisation of culture.

(iii) Xenophobia is increasing in certain section.

(iv) Individualism is replacing collective ethics of India as seen in growing Nuclearisation of families.

Globalisation in era of ICT has got new speed and fast change is being seen specially in cultural field. Need is to strengthen our value system and absorb good points of new incoming culture

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8. **Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. (150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

A Cotton Textile industry has been one of major sector's in India accounting for 2nd highest number of employees.

Brief account of distribution

(i) Cotton Textile industry began in 1880's and were mostly situated along cotton growing areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

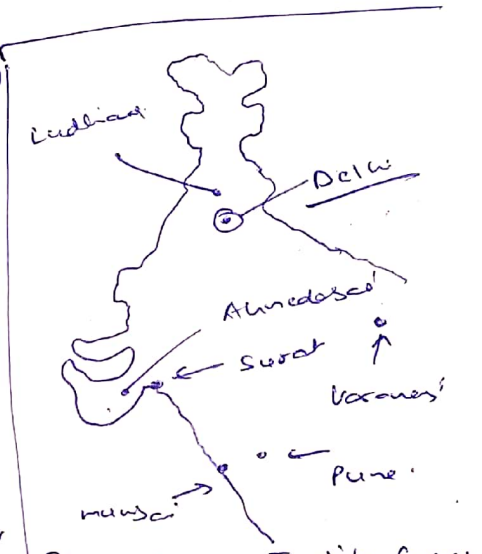

Fig - Cotton Textile Centre

(ii) Centres include Ahmedabad, Soorat, Pune, Mumbai, Chennai, Kandipuram, Varanasi etc.

Factors responsible for localisation of industry in Ahmedabad - Pune region.

(i) Raw material - Cotton is easily

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available

(ii) Market - both export & internal

(iii) Geo-climatic reasons - Cotton industry requires certain amount of moisture so that threads don't break.

- These areas are naturally suited.

(iv) labour availability - from hinterlands in maharashtra.

(v) skill availability - Traditional cotton workers in surat.

(vi) Capital - Both Mumbai and surat has acted as large capital market & Banking source.

(vii) Transportation

cotton industry are located to take a number of natural and man-made advantages. These factors have caused there localisation

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9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

A Increasing Greenhouse Gas emission leads to increase in global average temperature. This increase specially impacts coastal and marine ecosystem —

(i) Flooding – IPCC 1.5° report suggest (0.7 – 1 mt) of sea level rise by 2100 if temp rises by 1.5°c.

(ii) Fisheries – Rish temp may cause Algal Blooms, reduced dissolved oxygens leading to Dead zones and reduced Fishing.

(iii) Increasing acidity due to CO_2 may cause permanent damage to corals leading to decline of fragile

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ecosystem, fourism and fishing-

(iv) Cyclone intensity may increase.

Various measures for Protection & Restoration

1.) Global efforts

(a) GHG emission is a stock problem and requires global commitment under 'Paris deal' to reduce emission.

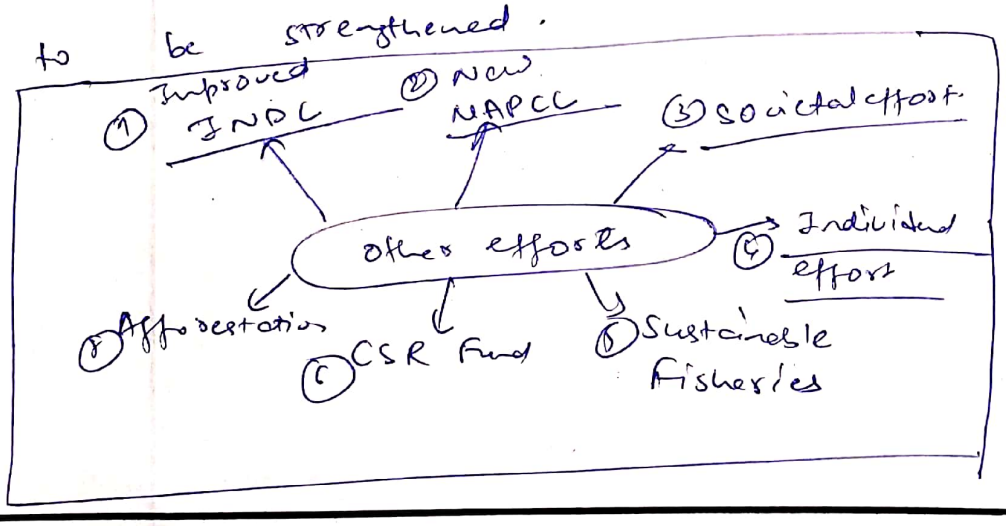
(b) Better funding through GCF.

(c) ~~Green~~ 'Blue Beach certificate'

2. National effort & Rule

(i) Better laws, like 'CEZ' strengthening

(ii) Pollution control plan needs to be strengthened.



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10. **Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years.** **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी क़म तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

A Polar vortex is an intense cyclonic rotating wind system formed near Poles.

Phenomenon —

(i) Polar vortex are formed due to formation of a rotating wind system in stratosphere of Poles.

Fig- Polar vortex

(ii) The cold Polar Air mass and Sub-Tropical High pressure air mass causes its containment along a line of Polar Jet.

(iii) The air remains inside this area and intensify creating very low pressure and is instrumental in ozone depletion.

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Reason why Tropical areas as soon as Florida have low temperature

- The Risby waves which contains Polar vortex sometimes weakens and shifts southwards.
- This causes the 'Cold air mass' and vortex to invade into new areas as shown in map
- This air mass bring sub zero Temperature to area as far as Florida

Climate change is leading to increased frequency of front weakening leading to frequent events of sub-zero temperature.

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11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

A 'Bhakti movement' was an intense religious movement impacting music, religion, caste and literature.

Devotional Poetry is perhaps its most visible feature which is visible in all major languages and regions

(i) North India.

(a) In Kashmir Lal ded was major influence
- she preached devotion through her poetries in Kashmiri influencing both Hindus & Muslims.

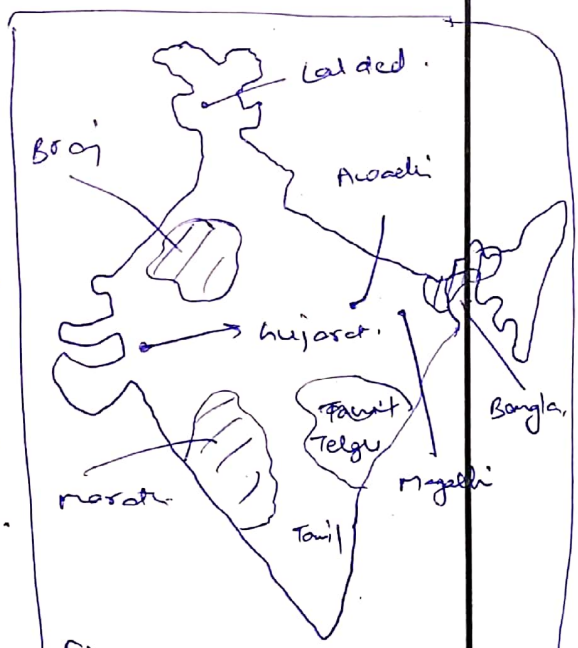

Fig - Various languages.

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(b) Braj Bhasha - Mirabai wrote 'Padmavati' in devotion to Krishna and is amongst most celebrated women poets.

(c) Awadhi - Tulsidas, Surdas created Ramcharitmanas and Soorsagar impacting the language.

(d) ~~Magadhi~~ Maithali and Angika - Vidyapati wrote in local Maithali.

(e) Bengali - Sri Chaitanya wrote in Bengali & Assamese. He composed 'Kirtan Style'

Q.) South India and Deccan.

(i) Rana, Ponna and Pampa were famous Kannada Poets and helped in its formation during initial days.

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(iii) Nayanars and Alwars have their own saints who composed devotional poetry in form of Nalayira divyaprabandham and Tirumurai.

- Andal was famous Bhakti saint
- They not only wrote but sang these poems as well to propagate to people
- They wrote in Tamil.

3. Role of Sufi devotional literature.

- Sufi Teachers wrote & preached in Persian, Hindavi, Urdu, Dakkani and many regional languages. Malfuzat texts are compiled by their followers.

Thus devotional tradition of medieval India found beautiful expression through poetry found in all major languages.

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12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A Montagu - Chemsford reform leading to GoI act of 1919 brought a number of major changes.

These changes were

(i) Dyarchy - It was a system of rule by two introduced in states.

- Transferred and reserved subjects were formed. Governor was controlling reserved while elected legislative transferred.

(ii) Enfriency was increased.

(iii) Provincial government made accountable to both legislative assembly and governor.

- single legislator

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(iv) Increased size of Imperial legislature.

(v) Introduced Bi-cameral legislature in centre.

The act came as significant landmark in Indian freedom struggle as

(i) Montagu declaration in '1917' said that ultimate aim of British is 'Responsible government'.

- From now on asking for swaraj was no more sedition.

(ii) Introduced some kind of Responsible government in provinces.

(iii) Framework for future

(a) Provincial Civil Services introduced

(b) Reserved & Transferred list developed into state & Union list

(c) Provision for future review.

(iv) 'Simon' commission was formed

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to review its working which ultimately lead to 1935 GoI act.

(v) It failed to satisfy demands of new generation of congress leaders - led to demand of 'Swaraj' in NCM (Non cooperation movement)

(vi) Dyarchy's failure acted as fodder for future agitations & demand for reforms.

Despite its limitation GoI 1919 act was a major step towards self-rule for India. It also signified a victory of Indian National movement whose efforts through Home Rule leagues fructified.

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13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

A British become master of India because of multiple factors. These factors & developments were —

(1) Role of British strength

(i) British were organised, have strong Navy, modern arms and drilled army which provided a major boost to its imperialistic designs.

(ii) During Battle of Buxar a small British drilled, & modern army was able to defeat three major powers of India in 1764.

(iii) British deceit, Internal factions in court and ambitions of

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Shethis, bankers and Mir Zafar led to 'betrayal of Plassey' when British gained virtual control of Bengal.

(iii) Bengal was plundered after Plassey through Investment Capital, one-way Trade, Land-revenue which increased strength of British.

(iv) British – Mysore wars – British used to pit one power against other to destroy Mysore. Cornwallis finally in 1792, and Wellesly in 1799 destroyed & annexed Mysore state with help of Hyderabad & Marathas

(v) Internal conflict in Marathas and ambition of Raghunath Rao, as 'Bajirao II' led to defeat of Marathas, Treaty of Surat & its

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final annexation between 1817-19 (1817-19)

(vi) Certain disadvantages of local rulers such as Religion, Caste, Technological Backwardness, Court politics made them a easy prey to British ambition

(vii) Role of Subsidary alliance also reduced powers of local rulers.
- Awadh, Hyderabad, Travancore etc. were put under it

(viii) After 'Lord Hastings' (1813) British followed aggressive expansionary policy.
- Cachhar, Assam, Sikkim, Nepal were annexed by Bendict. (1834)
- Ellenborough annexed Sindh (1843)
- war with Afghanistan (1842-43)
- Dalhousie finally annexed close to 1/3rd of India through Doctrine of (a) misgovernance (b) lapse (c) war including Awadh, Jhansi, Sambalpur etc.

Thus British used multiple weaknesses of Indians gained control.

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14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

India and Sri Lanka signed a peace accord in 1987 to allow justice for Tamilian minority.

Brief account of circumstances —

(i) Tamilian minorities formed largest minority group of single Sri-Lanka
- Accounting for around 13% of population
- They were mostly native, old migrants or taken to islands by Britishers to work in Plantation
- mostly concentrated in Northern state of Jaffana in Sri Lanka.

(ii) Post Independence Sri Lanka adopted 'Sinhalese' as official language. Official policies focused

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then as second rate citizens leading to 'feeling of deprivation' and injustice.

(iii) By 1980's this led to a militant 'secessionist' movement under 'LTTE' chief 'Prabhakaran'

(iv) A full blown civil war was undergoing with repercussion on India polity as well as security.

In this background India - Sri Lanka Peace accord was signed.

Important provisions

(i) India will aid Sri-Lanka in its fight against terror.

(ii) India sent a Peace keeping force to aid 'negotiations' between government and LTTE factions

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- Peacekeeping force was sent to provide neutral & peaceful environment & safeguard civilians.

(iii) Sri Lanka agreed to take care of minorities, bring Constitutional amendment (13th) and agreed to return migrants from India.

Fall outs of agreement -

(i) Indian Peacekeeping force suffered major losses; it was termed 'Indian vietnam' and caused loss of credibility for India.

(ii) Both sides failed to keep there promises & engaged in violence.

- LTTE killed Indian former PM as well as Srilankan President.

India's intention through agreement were well meaning however local conditions and trust deficit caused its failure & withdrawal of IPKF later on

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15. **With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss.** **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

A 33% of India's population resides in Urban areas which will go upto 70% by 2050. However a major portion of it are Urban poor, with different problems of there own.

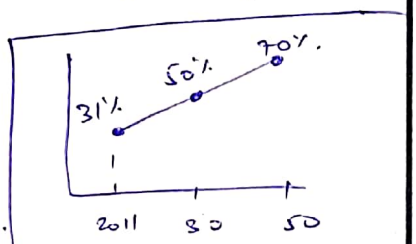

Fig- Urban prediction.

Challenges faced by Urban Poor.

(i) Slums — Large population resides in unorganised, unhygenic slums w/o Electricity, proper sanitation or other amenities

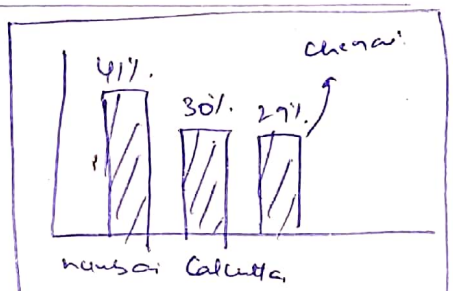

Fig- slum population

(ii) Sanitation and water problem

(iv) Denial of services.

(v) Logistic is expensive. In delhi it accounts for around 20% of total expenses.

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(vi) Problems faced by women - Acc. to NCRB slums are breeding ground for crimes against women.

(vii) food security issue.

(viii) Disaster Risk

Given these problems India needs to address these challenges.

Current Initiatives

(i) PM Awas Yojana (Urban) to cater housing problem

(ii) Swacch Bharat mission (Urban)

(iii) 'Jal ka Nal' to every house in next 5 years

(iv) Integrated Transport system proposed through JNNURM.

(v) Disaster resilience.

(vi) New Integrated 'Food Security' plan.

(vii) National Health mission & Ayushman Bharat scheme for health

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Way Forward.

(i) ARC II recommended a new 'Urban development committee' should be formed to create framework for comprehensive & sustainable planning.

(ii) Empower ULB's to deliver service
- ARC II recom. Municipalities should provide water facilities by themselves as subsidaries.

(iii) Develop 'secondary cities' & satellite towns

(iv) Integrated metro planning to take care of 'Grid connectivity in city'
- affordable ~~housing~~ travel for poor.

Urban poor suffers major disadvantage as they continue to live in unhygenic condition w/o benefits of rural 'poverty alleviation programme'. India needs to correct this dynamics for sustainable development as per SDGs 1, 6, 7, 8, 11.

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16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

A Acc to Economic Survey (2016-17) women continue to face major burden of 'family planning' as indicating there lack of agency, and control over sexual & reproductive health.

Role of Societal values & Tradition

(i) Patriarchy has defined certain role expectation from women

(a) As ideal mother she has to take care of childrens and child rearing is her only job.

(b) This leads to neglect of her choices and behaviour

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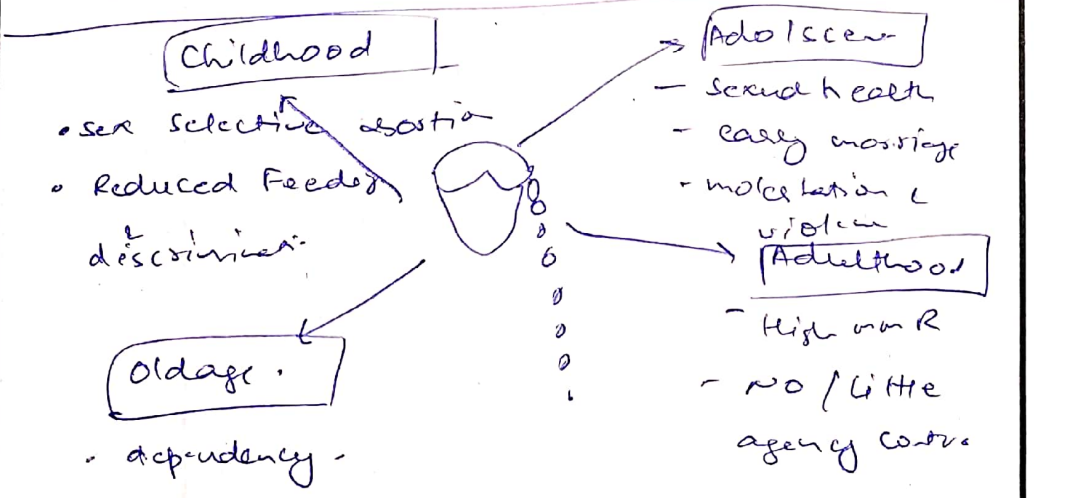
(ii) Tradition such as seclusion of 'menstruating' women, not allowing them hygenic food cloth causes reproductive & sexual problem.

(iii) Tradition of early marriage & treating women as 'paraya dhan' leads to early marriage. In northern states eg Bihar over 40% of all marriges are child marriage cause high IMR & MMR.

(iv) Acc. to WHO women of all ages continues to face challages



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(v) Societal values suggest that ideal women should be docile, and silent.

- After marriage she often finds lost at words in discussing reproductive choices.
- Increased power gap is there.

Social values and tradition has institutionalised oppression of women's in certain fields most notably sexual and reproductive health.

Education, constant reform & propaganda by government is needed to unshackle them

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17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

A Land degradation or desertification is an ongoing challenge with over 30% land in India undergoing / or already went degradation.

Land degradation Neutrality refers to a term coined by 'UNCCD' which aims to reverse present trend of degradation to such a state that rejuvenation or restoration will balance out degradation to bring neutrality termed as LDN.

Significance

(1) Malthus has opined that population increases in geometrical progression while food production in Arithmetic

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- As world population is poised to reach a billion by 2050 more land is needed to feed it

(ii) Environment restoration specially to preserve biodiversity and make carbon sinks

(iii) Income security for farmers.

Steps required to achive it.

UNCCD gives three pronged strategy —

(i) Reduce land degradation through bunds, breaks, contour ploughing, rational use of fertilisers and sustainable management.

(ii) Avoid degradation through scientific management.

- For eg ISRO published land degradation atlas in (2016). Nearby regions

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should use it to avoid spread of desertification.

(iii) Restore through positive action.

(a) eg Sahel & Sahara initiative in Africa started massive reforestation programme through 'Great Green wall' initiative.

- Pakistan started 'Billion Tree Tsunami' plan.

(iv) International support through land degradation fund and GEF is needed.

(v) Involve local & state bodies. stopping desertification should be converted into Jan-Andolan through education & awareness.

UNCCD concept widely uses a synthesis of reduce, avoid and restore technique to not only stop degradation but rejuvinate it.

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18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगौलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

A/ Hindukush - Himalayan regions are located at tri junction between India, China and Pakistan and has a ~~so~~ vital importance.

A.) Geographical Importance

(i) Passes like Banihal, Doji La are importance for connecting and trade.

(ii) Security - Traditionally Himalaya has acted as barrier.

(iii) Climate, Rainfall -

- It acts as barrier and prevent India from becoming a 'Cold desert' by stopping

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Cold winds from Siberia.

- In summers it breaks monsoon causing it to rainfall.

(10) Tibetan Plateau is important for monsoon.

B) Economic

(i) Himalaya is major source of 'River's' for India, China, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

- Lifeline for agriculture and water security for over 2.5 billion people.

(ii) Hydro electric power potential.

(iii) Mineral potential especially placer deposits.

How critical features are changing.

(i) Glaciers are melting due to climate change.

- Black soot is increasing melting

(ii) melting glaciers is leading to more land slides

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(iii) Pollution specially solid waste, plastic is creating damage to ecosystem.

(iv) Man interference through economic intervention such as 'CPEC' is changing fragile landscape, making it vulnerable to more pollution.

Consequences

(i) water - Initial year flooding later drought.

(ii) more landslide

(iii) Impact on food security.

(iv) Risk of water disputes between countries

(v) changing monsoon's behaviour.

(vi) Loss of pristine medicinal herbs.

(vii) Sea-level rise will accelerate.

Himalaya Hindukush rives serves important role in ecology & Economy & should be conserved effectively.

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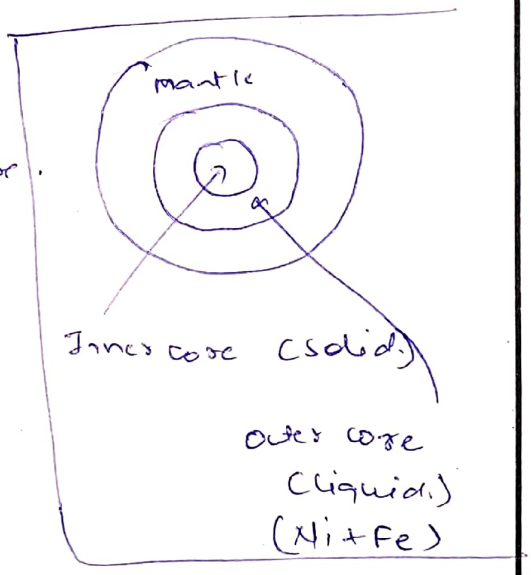
19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A/ Earth acts as a permanent magnet with distinct and strong North and south Pole.

'Reason behind occurance of earth magnetism' – 'DYNAMO THEORY'

(i) Earth's core is divided into two phases
(a) solid Inner core
(b) Outer liquid core.



(ii) Outer liquid core is made up of Layer of Nickle & Iron (NI + FE) with magnetic properties

(iii) It is believed that High temperature and pressure in this

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zone causes a convective current to develop in liquid core -

(iii) movement of (Ni + fe) material creates a current which in turn creates 'magnetic field'

(iv) 'Rotation of earth' causes this movement ~~magnetic field~~ to align in one direction leading to strong magnetic current

- This is known as dynamo theory as earth acts like one big generator'

Factor's behind its variations temporally and spatially -

(i) Temporarily - magnetic ~~pole~~ strength are high at Poles as magnetic field lines are more closely aligned here

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- Sun spot cycle of 11 years may also cause change in magnetic behaviour at earth.

(ii) spatially - Paleomagnetic evidence suggests that earth's magnetic field has changed regularly in past.

- A small convective current moving in liquid core may be the reason for this.

- Time period for reversal is not fixed and may be around 200,000 - 300,000 years.

- currently it is shifting @ 40 km towards south.

Earth's magnetic field formation is not completely understood at present. These two theories however are most acceptable.

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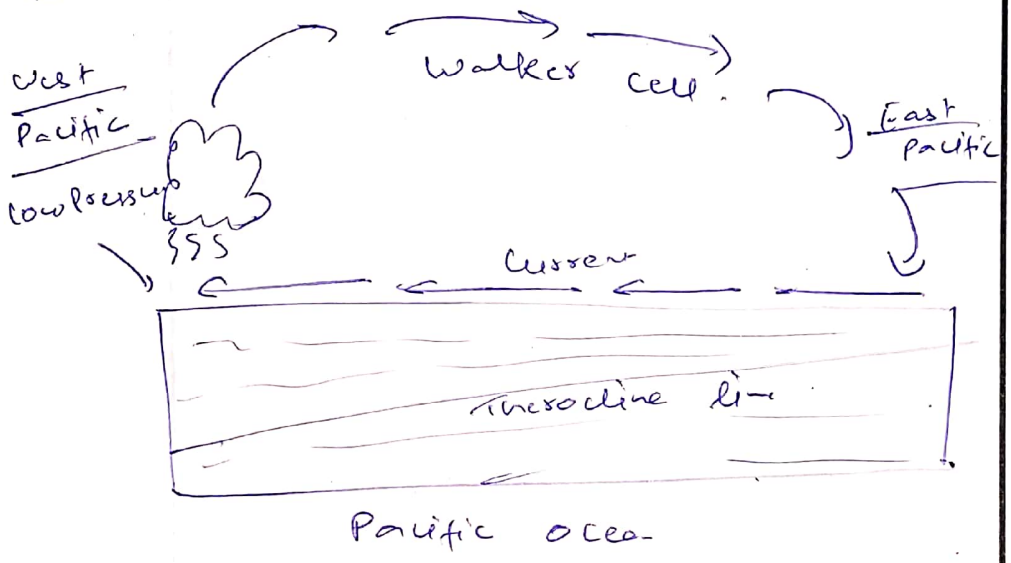
20. **Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon.** **(250 words) 15**

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

A walker circulation is an atmospheric phenomenon occurs in Pacific ocean.



Formation of walker cell-

(i) A low pressure develops in west pacific ocean.

- Earths rotation and pr. difference causes movement of equatorial current toward this

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region to fill it.

— Atmospheric component of this is walker cell.

(ii) Convection leads to evaporation of water which then travels eastward towards East pacific ocean creating a 'cycle' or cell.

Impact on Indian monsoon.

(i) walker cell is related with other phenomenon called 'Southern oscillation'

(ii) A normal walker cell causes 'good monsoon' over India.

(iv) It also leads to more development of tropical cyclones in West pacific which then comes into Bay of Bengal & causes cyclonic rainfall.

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(v) A reverse walker cell is usually connected with poor monsoon.

(vi) It weakens the convective pull of monsoon towards India.

Linkage between walker cell and Indian monsoon is also influenced by two other phenomenons

(a) El-Nino

(b) Indian ocean dipole.

While in general walker cell has proportional connection with India monsoon, these two factors may distort or influence general convection.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	ANSHUMAN RAJ		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	22419
Center	ONLINE	Date	23-Jul-19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
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11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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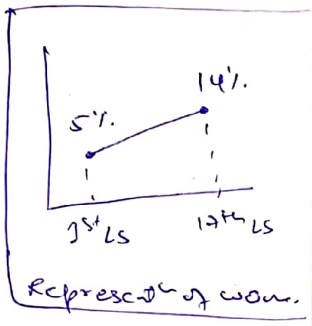
1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Despite being 48% of population representation of women in Parliament remains abysmally low.



— This necessitates need of reservation of seats for women to bring better law-making, diverse view-point and more representation.

— 108th C.A.A. was introduced to reserve atleast 1/3rd of seats in both houses legislature for women.

Features

(i) Reservation of 1/3rd seats.
(ii) Rotation of constituencies.
(iii) Both state & Union legislature

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was to be included.

Limitations

(i) Mandatory rotating would be done by rotation.

(ii) 3 'B' brigade of Bahu - Beti - BiBi from elite class will act as proxy as has been seen in Panchayats.

Suggestions - (a) Reservation is never an end for bringing social reform.

(b) while it may provide immidiate respite in long term 'awareness' and 'empowerment' through 'holistic' education is required.

(c) given logjam over passage example of odisha where BJD reserved 1/3rd of tickets for women can be emulated by political parties

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2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. **(150 words) 10**

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A Art 15 and 16 provides for reservation of SC, ST and weaker section in education and 'employment' respectively.

Issues

(i) The first act of reservation in independent India in 'madras' was struck down by apex court in 'Champakam dorairajan' case.

– 1st CAA was introduced to add art 15(4) & 16(4)

(ii) To shield 50% limit in reservation given in 'BALAJI' case Sch. IX was used, for Tamil Nadu for first time.

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(iii) Supreme court in 'Mandal' case disallowed reservation in 'promotion'.

— To counter this CAA was done to introduce 16(4)A and 16(5)

(iv) In 'Nagrajan' case reservation ~~was~~ in promotion was not allowed citing 'lack of data'.

(v) Recently in 2018 SC allowed reservation in promotion

SC/ST continue to face discrimination. Reservation alone w/o 'reservation in promotion' is futile effort as said by 'AG' when responding to 'Court queries'. 'verifiable data' should be continuously produced to streamline reservation issue.

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3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

A Autonomous district councils were created under schedule VI of constitution to provide a degree of autonomy to tribals in Assam.

Reason behind underperformance -

(I) Lack of Accountability - most members on council are nominated.
- Further scrutiny of legislature, various committees are missing, leading to wastage of resource & effort.

(II) Duplication - No watertight compartmentalisation of work area is been provided leading to duplication of efforts & ineffectiveness.

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(iii) Regional Councils are also formed which overlaps with ADC's

(iv) Governor has overall supervisory power. Accountability to people through 'Social contract' is missing.

(v) Economic resource is missing.

(vi) Lack of expert support.

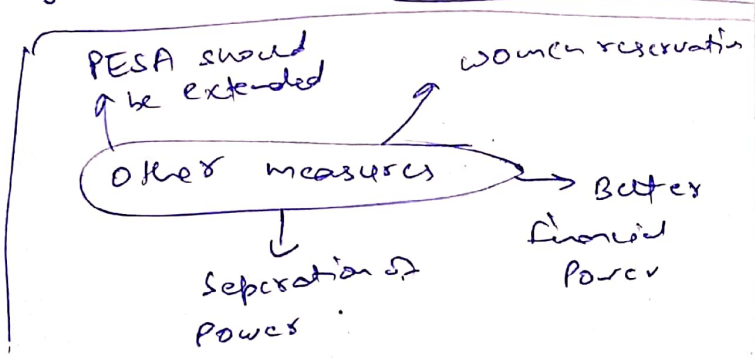
How can Performance be improved.

① Defining these area of Jurisdiction.

② Integrating vertically & horizontally with state legislature & Regional Council.

③ Accountability should be introduced by forming it into 'legislature type' body.

④



ADC's can act as model of development, instead of being largely ineffective if a concerted effort is made for reform through decentralisation is undertaken.

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4. **Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. (150 words) 10**

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

Ans Official secrets act contains provision to prevent revelation of information on account of national security.

Rational for continuance.

(i) National security

(ii) Foreign relationship

(iii) Secrecy in decision making over important issues — eg. Demonetisation.

(iv) To protect decision makers.

Whether RTI should be given precedence over it —

No — (i) Official secrets act (OSA) is drafted to safeguard national security & interest

(ii) RTI can be misused to reveal critical information, such as location

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of Armed forces etc.

(iv) India has hostile neighbours who may exploit it

Yes it should be given preference

(i) HOTA Committee & ARC II both called for repealing of OSA.

(ii) For national security draft a new 'national securities act'.

(iii) citizens are 'master of bureaucracy' and ARC II said that 'master's' have 'right to know'.

(iv) RTI is key to good governance. OSA is used as shield to deny information.

Key concerns regarding 'OSA' can be addressed through new 'national security law', on the whole it was a colonial law of oppression and should be repealed to transform India from country of secrecy to Transparency.

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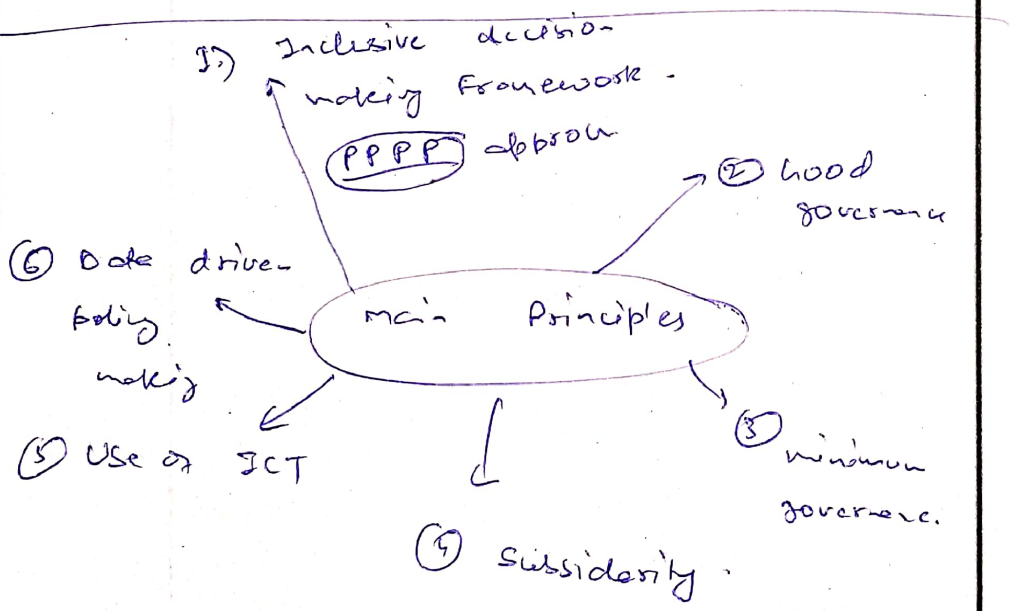
5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework is a concerned effort for governance reform.

- It aims to bring changes in way governmen functions & takes decision.



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How its full fledged implementation will improve gov. landscape ——

① more participative policy making & decision implementation will take place.

- Ease of Living also can Ease of doing business will be promoted.

② Bring Expertise & new managerial practices to government

③ Data driven policy making will help in course correction & better Outcome.

'IndEA' framework has potential to bring radical changes to 'good governance' practices through 'Effective governance'

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6. **What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? (150 words) 10**

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

'cooling-off' period refers to a gap between 're-employment' or re-participation in public/private life.

Rationale for civil servants —

① civil servants are going to retirement of state secrets. Further they are incharge of key ~~DM~~ Decision making process (DM)

— After retirement this can be misused for private gain

— There DM can be influenced by giving secret offers of future employment setting bad precedence of 'quid-pro-quo'

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Recently a number of civil servants joined either political parties, or private companies which brings the question of having A relook of civil services conduct rules ——

(i) Conduct rules should be institutionalised through law to provide mandatory cooling off period.

(ii) ARC II recommended 'Code of ethics'

(iii) 'Law' reforms to provide for 'Independence' in DM making.

Cooling off period & other reforms should re-inforce the 'Sense of duty' & 'service' with 'neutrality' and integrity.

recommendations of ARC II, Alagh committee & ROTA committee for civil services reforms should be followed

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7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. (150 words) 10

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

'POSHAN' Abhiyan is an 'umbrella' scheme to reduce incidences of malnutrition in India.

Key Features

(i) Umbrella scheme to integrate various state & central schemes eg Anganwadi scheme, ICDS & mid-day meal.

(ii) Focused approach in phase wise manner beginning from most impacted areas

(iv) Targetted reduction in malnourishment to achieve SDG goals 1, 2, 3, 6.

How it is improvement over previous interventions

(i) Other interventions worked in silos

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- POSHAN abhiyan integrates them & prevents duplication leading to better efficiency.

(ii) Data driven policy making instead of Input based approach.

(iii) measurable outcomes & Targets

(iv) 'Jan- Bhagidari' to make it a 'Peoples- movement'

(v) Targets stunting, malnutrition and under- development through area wise approach rather than a common centrd approach.

— dieticians are approached to create area specific diet chart'

POSHAN Abhiyan is a sincere effort by government to fast- track objectives of 'Healthy India' through 'outcome based' policy.

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8. **Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. (150 words) 10**

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

A. 'Generic medicines' are cheaper alternatives with same composition.

Need of generic medicines in India —

(i) 57% of all costs in treatment is due to medicine.
- generic medicine will reduce the cost

(ii) Disease burden of India is amongst highest in the world.

(iii) 28% people are multidimensionally poor. Health is part of Right to life under article 21.

Reason behind (a) lower availability —

(i) Lack of ~~availability~~ raw chemical API's

(ii) Industry is not incentivised properly.

(iii) Import dependence on chemicals

(iv) IPR issues, eg Novartis case.

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(v) Cartelisation in Pharma Companies.

(b) Lower adaptation reason —

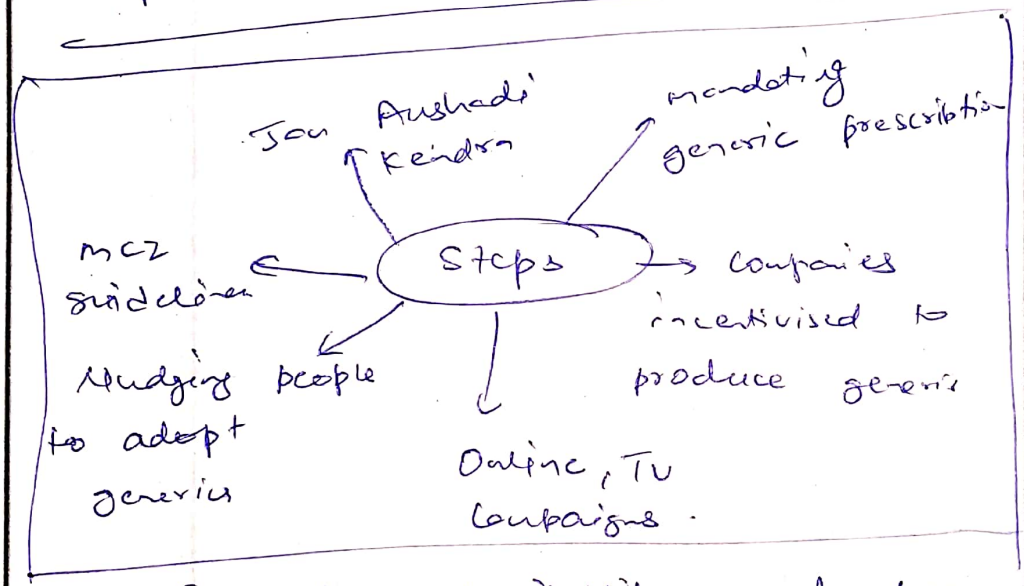
(i) misconception about effectiveness

(ii) Doctors usually prescribe company product.

— issue with 'medical ethics and Books which itself does not contain generic name.

(iii) Behavioural issues of people.

Steps taken by government —



Way Forward — Availability and assurance by government regarding effectiveness will help promote cheaper generics. Doctors should also adopt MCI guidelines in this regard.

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9. **Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively.** **(150 words) 10**

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Rule based multilateral trading regime provides level playing field for poor & rich countries alike. However it is facing a number of issues.

Challenges

(i) Currency manipulation – for eg China is accused of manipulating its currency for export competitiveness.
– WTO is unable to take action

(ii) Unilateral action by countries such as USA against China, India

(iii) Dispute resolution mechanism is ineffective as no means of implementing decisions. Rich country gets away without penalities.

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(iv) Trade wars between countries over perception of unfair trade practices.

Solutions for these challenges

(i) WTO needs to reform Decision making process which currently is consensus based.

(ii) Strengthen dispute resolution mechanism
- currently only 3 members are there on appealate board, 2 of whom will retire in december.
- USA is blocking appointment.

(iii) negotiations between countries to empower WTO regarding
- currency manipulation
- dispute settlement & implementation.

multilateral institutions of trade has benifited all nations to large extent. recent move of closed economies & unilateralism should be discouraged to effective reforms

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10. **Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? (150 words) 10**

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफ़ेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

A. India and USA are major trading partners with overall trade of over 52 billion USD, in favour of India (20 billion).

However certain impediments remain

(i) Trade deficit of around 20 billion USD

(ii) IPR issue – US terms India as IPR violator.

(iii) Services and Personnel movement – H1B visa.

(iv) e-commerce & Data localisation – USA wants India to open its market for more FDI.

(v) Duties on Dairy, Steel & Aluminium & counter duty by India on Dairy, Almonds & walnut bikes.

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(vi) Russia - India issue, ~~Rus~~ India - Iran oil trade & sanction.

Recently USA withdrew GSP preference which provided duty free access on some 3000 items from India. Consequences ——

(1) Economic - India said that economic consequences would be little some (290 million USD). However USA's small manufacturing sector will suffer more.

- India's export in these items would be impacted.

(2) Trade war can be started as cycles of counter - cyclic and retaliatory tariffs are put

(3) Defence Trade may be impacted.

a 'GSP' was a goodwill gesture of good - relations between both countries. While economically its impact

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would be little on trade, its repercussions could be seen through ties in other sectors

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11. **In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. (250 words) 15**

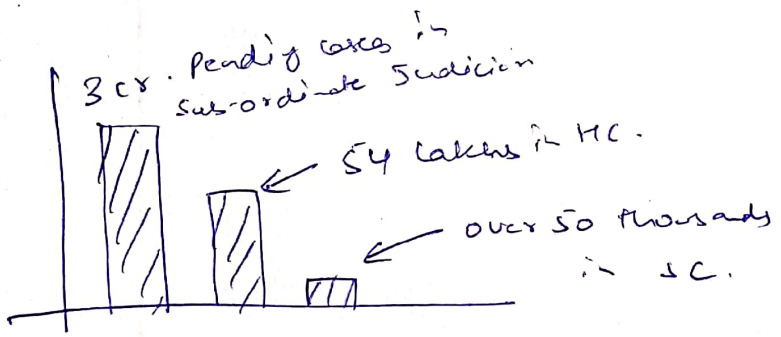
किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

A- Judiciary in India is a major pillar of democracy. Constitution provides it with independence through

- Art 124 - Appointment.
- Impeachment by special process.
- Security of Tenure and Salary.
- Ban on practice post retirement of SC Judge.

However this independence must also be balanced by accountability of Judiciary.

State of Judiciary in India can be seen through below mentioned charts.



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- NITI Aayog found that an average case takes 10-12 years for resolution in High court.
- A report of finance ministry suggest that it will take over 200 years for cases regarding financial matters for resolution.
- 67% of people in prison are Undertrials, despite Sec 436A setting guidelines for release.

How can accountability be insured —

(i) NITI Aayog suggests a framework of 'Judicial efficiency measurement' based on cases resolved & pendency.

(ii) E-Tools — ICT tools for case management & quick Justice.

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- AI can also be introduced.

(iii) Accountability in appointments in HC & SC - Law commission in 230th report highlighted issues of Nepotism or 'UNCLE JUDGE' syndrome.

- MOP Memorandum of appointment should be finalised.

(iv) Empowerment of Judiciary by filling vacancies.

(v) Introducing 'RTI' and other transparency tools.

'Judiciary' by ensuring 'contract enforcement' and safeguarding 'rights of people' plays an important role in democracy which is reflected in its 'Independent character' provided by 'Constitution'. Accountability will ensure 'trust' and 'quick' justice.

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12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

'India' largely adopted 'British' structure of departments & 'governance'.

strengths

(i) Portfolio system of minister controlling departments

(ii) Line and staff agencies.

(iii) Hierarchy based Decision making and Implementation.

(iv) System of 'Records' & 'precedence' – 'Institutional memory'

(v) 'Institutionalised' structure with adequate infrastructure.

However much of it is a carry-over of past. which creates

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as number of weaknesses —

(i) Policy Paralysis or Inertia of Reverse delegation —

— decision making & Risk avoidance.

(ii) File Pushing attitude.

(iii) Bureucratic work where focus on file & record maintenance rather than 'Outcome' orientation and reform.

(iv) Top heavy.

(v) Line and staff agencies are often disconnected.

— Decision makers often do not involve decision implementors.

(vi) ARC II said that young & energetic people are pushed to 'line work' in districts who have more capacity to bring

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change.

All these factors make departments cumbersome & top heavy.

(viii) ARC I also found that many departments are irrationally created.

- For eg water ministry and Irrigation ministry both working on same projects.
- This causes delay because of file movements between departments.

(ix) Fight for control by departments

Way Forward - ARC I suggested a comprehensive reform for streamlining by merging departments.

- Talents should be brought in by 'lateral entry' for managerial & domain expertise.
- Rigidity should be replaced by encouraging rational risk-taking.

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13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? **(250 words) 15**

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

Rajya Sabha is Federal house in India, representing interest of states in Union.

Recent criticisms regarding —

A. Composition —

(i) 'State Residence' not criteria for membership

(ii) Unequal representation of states

(iii) Criticism in election procedure as seen in Gujarat election.

(iv) Women representation is poor.

B. Functioning.

(i) Rajya Sabha instead of acting as deliberative chamber acting as hurdle.

(ii) Decisions often along party lines.

(iii) Disruptions.

(iv) Bills passed as 'money bill'

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limiting role of Rajya sabha.

It brings the question that wether Rajya sabha acts merely as secondary house —

NO — (A.) w.r.to. composition

(i) It represents federal interests of state.

(ii) Resident criteria is not mandatory as Supreme court said that it is not important. India is not federal in USA sense.

- By same logic US members should also have similar criteria.

(iii) ARC I, ARC II and Sarkaria Commission all favoured representation based on Population.

- It will otherwise lead to demand for creation of small states

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(B.) w.r.t functioning -

(i) Both L.S & R.S have seen disruptions & falling standards

(ii) R.S. has prevented hasty passage of bills as seen in 'Triple Talaq' case.

- It prevents Brute majoritarianism of L.S. and gives public more time to debate.

(iii) R.S. is provided equal power in most cases by constitution denoting its importance.

Way Forward - A code of ethics is essential as suggested by Shri Naidu (V.P.) for orderly conduct. Bills should be introduced by without misusing 'money-bill' clause to allow RS function properly. Some exceptions in its working should not be partially used to discredit it's glorious working past.

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14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Electoral Funding has been Contentious issue. Recent Changes were brought by legislation to provide for more transparency. Some of these are —

(i). Donation limit reduced to 20,000, to 2000 Rs.
— Any money above it has to be disclosed for source.

(ii) Electoral bonds for detecting black money.

(iv) strict rules by EC for filing IT return

However many challenges still remains as —

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(i) Reducing limit to 2000 will only increase the number of shell proxies

(ii) 'ADR' report sighted that 'Electoral bond' has various issues —

- Anonymity
- Power to Ruling party
- 89% funds by ruling party
- exemption from disclosure.

(iii) Finance bill 2017 allowed foreign companies to provide funding.

Thus we see that challenges of Transparency in funding still remain.

In this regard suggestions of Dinesh Goswami, ARC II & S. Quraishi for Partial or Full state funding are promising as —

(i) It will provide level playing field for all & curb use of black money.

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(iv) Parties in opposition will be benefited.

(iii) crony- capitalism, use of black money will be tackled.

- Proliferation of political parties will be checked.

Limitations

(i) State funding without RPA reform will only provide an extra avenue of funding of established politicians.

- difficult to stop use of black money

(ii) New entrants will suffer.

(iv) Ideally suited for two-party system

Way Forward

(i) State funding must be preceeded by ('De-CRIMINALISATION) of politics.

(ii) Until that all transactions must be 'digitalised' and put into public domain.

(iv) Remove discrepancies of Finance Act 2017.

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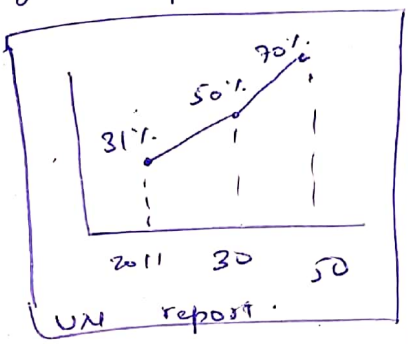
15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Urbanisation is setting pace in India with following expectations (graph). It brings issues of reforming the way our cities are governed.



Challenges Plaguing urban governance -

(i) Political issues — Municipalities are formed according to state laws.
- This creates a varied structure of governance in different cities.
- Issue of control between state government agencies & ULB's leading to poor outcome.

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(ii) Legal issues - Land acquisition for expansion of services.

- Lack of financial power for taxation and 'Bond issue' which is decided by states

(iii) Administrative challenges

(a) Para-satal bodies like 'Jal board', 'electricity boards' outside control of urban bodies.

(b) lack of control over staff's.

(iv) modern problems related to pollution and climate change which require inter-agency co-ordination.

strategies to overcome challenges.

(i) ARC II recommended "2nd Urbanisation commission' to suggest broad reforms

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(ii) It also recommended devolution of Powers under

- 5th VII
- Electricity & water supply.

(iii) 'Calcutta System' of 'mayoral' election for better accountability.

(iv) A four tier structure consisting of Area sabha - ward - sabha and ward committees for grass root democracy

(v) SMART cities mission must be used to strengthen governance capability -

- use ICT for service delivery
- Better financial management.

Examples of BMC and Bangalore municipality can be emulated in. 'Financial reform' - Cities will account for 75% of GDP (India) in future. To prevent it from becoming 'Urban Jungles' governance reforms as suggested should be followed up.

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16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

Self help groups are 'peer-controlled' informally managed association of people with similar 'socio-economic' condition who come together to solve each other's problem.

Role in Poverty alleviation —

(i) Financial Resources — Pooling of resources, grant of collateral free rotating fund leads to access of finance.

— Encourages entrepreneurship & self-employment

— Agricultural development.

— NABARD provides lead fund.

(ii) Institutional support.

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- Various govt agencies like NABARD, AJSEUZRA (Bihar) provides their training in various skill.

- DDU-GKY is another programme.

(iii) Market for these product.

(iv) Social support - eg Kudumbshree.

Shortcomings of SHG-bank linkage programme.

(i) Most linkages are in southern prosperous regions

- People in north have to take loans from micro-finance institutes at 12-30% rate.

(ii) RBI ~~reduced~~ removed limit ceiling of ~ 23% leading to more interest being charged

(iv) Bank penetration is itself low in many villages causing poor linkages

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Suggestions to improve performance

(i) micro finance institutes should be promoted along with limit on upper limits of interest.

(ii) Targets under PSL should be region based not national targets

(iii) P.J. Nayak Committees recomendations of 'Banks - Wostiness' for rural areas should be promoted,

- special products & Niche bank's given SHG's excellent record of >85% servicing of loans.

SHG's have great potential for poverty alleviation and better inclusive growth as seen in Kudumbshree & Ajeevika's working. need is to cater there financial need better.

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17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recent year have seen a number of initiative by govt to address challenges of Pedagogy, employment, Accountability & Autonomy in higher institutions of education.

These are —

(i) HECI - Higher education Council of India to replace existing bodies UGC, AICTE etc.

(ii) HEFA — for financing upto tune of 1,00,00 Crore to provide financial autonomy & institutional development.

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(iii) One nation One test

- ~~NEET~~ JEE exam for engineering
- NEET for medical.
- NEXT – Exit test for medical is proposed.

(iv) 5 eminent Institutes approved ~~opened~~,

However many reforms are still required to improve quality & relevance

(i) Autonomy – Financial autonomy alone is not enough.

- Educational institutes should have freedom to design its course
- Kasturirangan committee in this regard proposed 4-tier structure

(ii) Infrastructure – Apart from few IIT's & IIM's many colleges

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lack proper Infrastructure.

- Proliferation of private short Universities.
- ASSOCHAM report suggest only 7% of engineering graduate employable.

(iii) Research - limited to top tech institutes only. Need more funding from government

(iv) Steps to introduce Industry, College linkage as is in western countries

(v) Quality of Teachers - currently decided not on merit, but certificates.

- colleges should be empowered to appoint foreign based teachers or other's as well.

(vi) Report of medical council of India (MCI) Reforms in Higher education should bring inclusion, modernity and must align with constitutional goal of empowerment. Kasturirangan committees report in this regard must be followed up urgently.

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18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

PM- Awas Yojana set an ambitious target of providing 'HOUSING FOR ALL' by 2022.

Account of Progress.

PM - Awas Yojana (Rural)

(i) close to 1.2 Crore houses have been made till march 2019.

(ii) Financial support of 1,25,000 along with 'Toilet fund' is given seperately.

(iii) Banks are incentivised to provide 'loans' over and above this

(iv) ~~market~~ PM - AY (Urban)

(i) Over 5 crore houses have been disbursed with 50% in process

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under following models

(a) In-situ slum development.

(b) Loans-

(c) Housing build by builder aggregation

Challenges Faced:

(i) Rural

- Lack of land with poor.
- Reluctance of state
- (60:40) share
- Corruption.
- Identification of beneficiaries
- Lack of region specific model houses design.
- Lack of skilled construction workers

(ii) Urban

- Lack of land for development.
- Urban Floor spacing restriction.
- Issue with land acquisition in slums.
- Unregistered colonies.
- Identifying beneficiary

(iii) Release of funds by states have been slow.

(iv) Issue ~~lack~~ of construction permits, materials.

Suggestions for Fast tracking implementation

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(i) NITI Aayog suggested ——

(a) Increase floor-space limitations to increase vertical density.

(b) Sick PSU's, railway colonies & vacant lands should be utilised to provide extra space

(ii) In rural areas land redistribution to landless should be give.

- Promote area specific designs.
- ~~demand~~ Rights based approach to curb corruption with mandatory social audit.

'Housing For all' will fullfill fundamental right of everyone to have a secure & clean accomodation under Art 21., along with SDG 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11.

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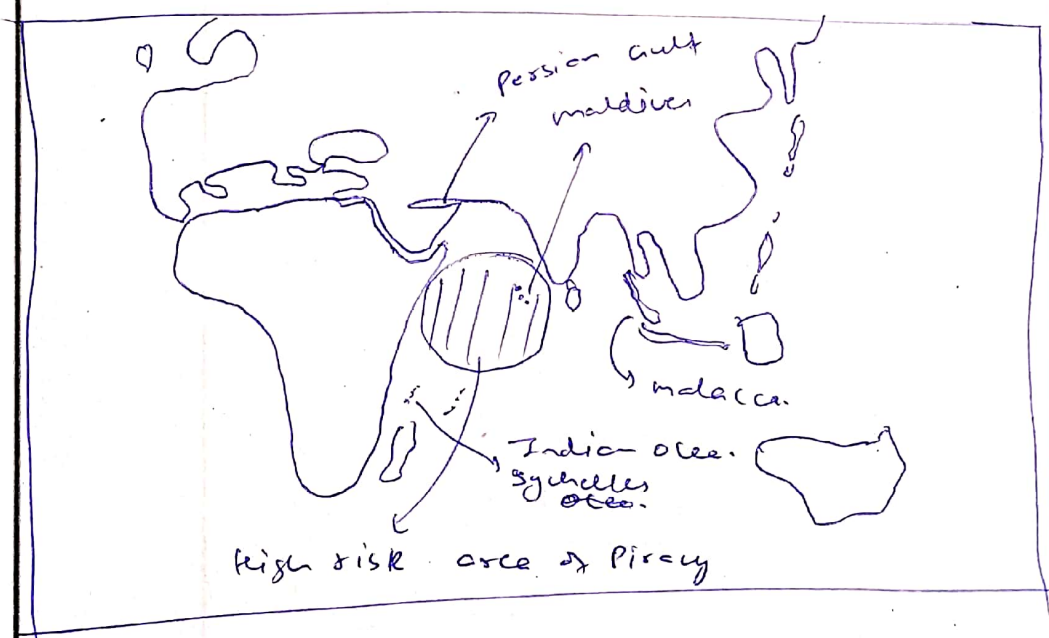
19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian ocean region accounts for 2/3rd of oil, 1/2 container and 1/3rd of global bulk cargo movement. In this regard Island nations of Indian ocean hold immense strategic value.



(i) Geo-strategic location – Maldives & Sri Lanka lies at middle of

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Indian Ocean -

— can be used to keep an eye on 'High risk area' for piracy.

Securing key lifeline of oil from 'Suez' and 'Persian gulf'

(ii) India's long coast line of over 7500 km make it vulnerable to external terrorist attack like 26/11.

- Bases on island nations will help ward off 'terrorism' dangers.

(iii) External Security - India is looking for bases on Seychelles & maldives for 'Radars' to keep an eye on 'STRING of PERLS' of China spread through Cocos Island, Gwadar, Hambantota & Djibouti

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(iv) Maritime Security - Both Trade & Security will be secured by Co-operation with Island nations A Maldives, Sri-Lanka, Seychelles, Madagascar & Others.

Way Forward -

(i) India is outreaching these countries through —

(a) Project MAUSAM

(b) IORA & IONS

(c) developmental & Technical assistance

(d) climate change diplomacy.

(ii) Good relations will ensure our maritime security and Geo-political interests are safeguarded.

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20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India has become a net donor of development assistance rather than a receiver. It has now seen a considerable expansion in

A.) Scope

(i) Earlier 'ODA' were given mostly for poverty alleviation.

(ii) India is now providing it for

(a) Infrastructure & human development

- Rs 8 cr in Sri Lanka houses were build for Tamilians
- In Nepal houses build
- Hospitals in Afghanistan and maldives
- e-medical facilities in Africa.

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(b) expansion of trade Infrastructure is seen in Africa

(c) Technological aid for eg - 'SAARC' Satellite' and associated infrastructure.

B.) Reach

(i) Earlier our focus was on neighbourhood Countries.

- Bhutan, nepal and Sri Afghanistan were top benificiary

(ii) India has now expanded its reach to African and Small Island nations of 'Oceania' as well.

(iii) India is using its expertise in SHG's and co-operatives to reach to local People & NGO's directly.

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- For eg 'Kudumbshree' & 'SEWA' are working in Africa..
- PM in recent tour to African nations donated cows to people for livestock development.

(iv) AID through technology transfer/ assistance and cheap 'medicines'.

- Indian medicines are major life savers in LDC's across globe.

Thus our development assistance is used more for uplifting life of Poor's across globe. It helps India project its 'Soft Power' while fulfilling its international obligation in tune with "SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKAS"

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	ANSHUMAN RAJ		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	22419.
Center	Online.	Date	30-Jul-19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The concept of an Independent Fiscal council (IFC) deals with the idea that policies of government should be based more on 'National Interest' rather than 'Political Interest' and should be entrusted to 'Independent' council.

Need of IFC in bringing ART —

(i) Policy stability - Frequent rate change hamper's EODB.
- FDI is impacted as seen in provision of GAAR, retrospective taxation.

(ii) Realistic Goal setting - Fiscal targets often overshoots budget prediction and tax collections remains low. bringing uncertainty & poor 'markmanship'

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(iii) Populism will be curtailed.
- Frequent loan waivers, uneconomic decisions, proliferation of schemes without sun-set clause can be stopped.

(iv) Alignment with long term 'Economic goals' rather short term 'Political goals'
- Economic survey 2018-19 highlighted need to bring 'voluntary' restrictions by policy makers on some line.

way Forward - - Popular ministers being elected by people will no doubt continue to have more say as they represent 'will of people'
- However given complex & changing 'fiscal space' and global interconnectedness an independent 'IFC' will go long way in handling 'modern' challenges

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2. **Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze.** **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

A :- Global export in merchandise is expected to be of 16.7 trillion dollar, thus presenting a huge potential.

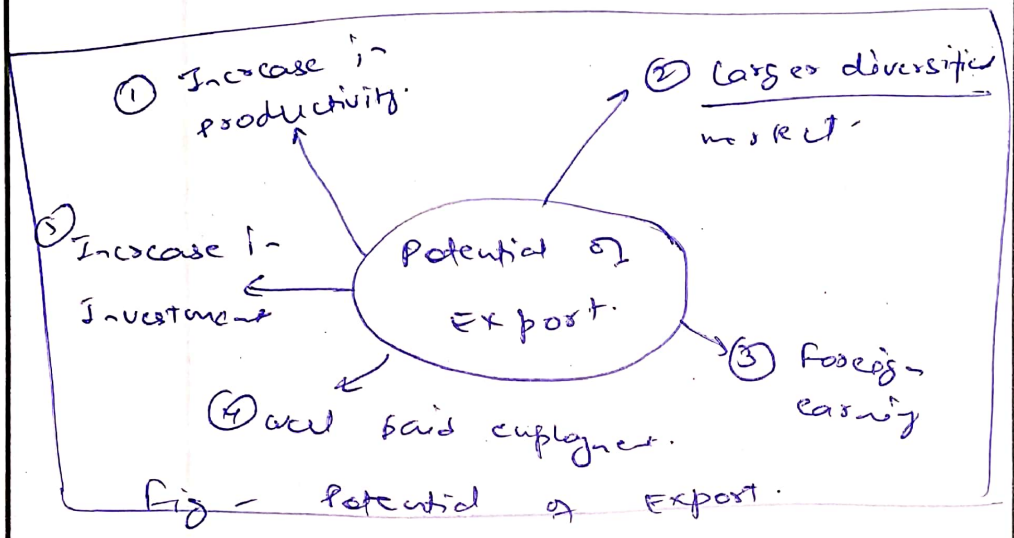

Fig - Potential of Export.

Steps need to be taken are —

(i) Skilling people with industry specific demand

(ii) Promote champion sector

(iii) NITI Aayog said recommended to focus upon

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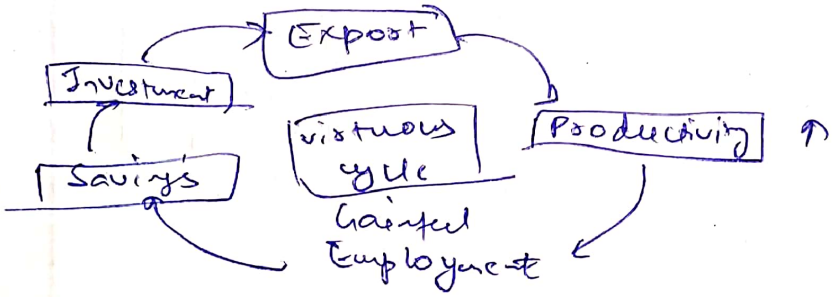
Leather, apparel, textile and other labour intensive sector which gives max 'Bang for Bucks' in form of employment.

(iv) Economic Survey 2017-18 highlighted need for comprehensive trade deals with (a) EU (b) South east asian countries (RCEP) and middle eastern countries.

(v) Boost and move up value chain to provide 'high end' products rather than primary products.

(vi) Boost logistic, Infrastructure & Tax Compliance Export thus creates a 'virtuous cycle' boosting employment. Above mentioned steps will help realise it.



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3. **Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.**

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

Niti Aayogs India @75 highlights poor mineral exploration with only 10% of obvious geological potentials (OGP) being explored & 15% mined.

National mineral policy 2019 aims to utilise 'national wealth' in minerals in sustainable & responsible way -

Main features of Policy are —

(i) Boost to exploration - Simplified procedures for getting clearances for exploration

— Proposes unified single-window clearance department in each state

— 'Digitalisation' for bring transparency

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(ii) Sustainability by encouraging environmental concerns through better 'EIA' (environment impact assessment) & 'SIA' (social impact)

(iii) Licensing regulations have been simplified for exploration in nearby fields.

(iv) Aims to introduce 'land-banks' for better acquisition.

(v) Accountability of miners by 'geo-tagging' and use of technology to check 'illegal mining' & environment degradation.

National mineral policy 2019, aims to reduce huge 3,70,000 crore mineral imports in 'NEW India' through simplified procedures bringing much needed transparency

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4. **Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018.** **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM 'Jaivik Indhan' (Biofuel) promotion Scheme 'JI-VAN' aims to increase use of bio-friendly fuel.

Salient features —

(i) Focus on increasing 2nd Generation Bio-fuel.

— Subsidies & support for 'ethanol' maker's.

(ii) Allowed use of Sugarcane to produce bio-fuel.

(iii) Target of 10% mixing of biofuels.

(iv) Reduced export restrictions to boost industry.

National Policy on Biofuels 2018, aimed to achieve following goals —

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(a) 10% mixing of Bio-fuels
(b) Reduce crude oil import
(c) Boost to farmer's ~~for~~ & industry.

How it help achieve policy —

(i) Removing restrictions on 'food based Biofuel' will increase production & 'check' wastage as well as price gut.

(ii) Boost to 'make-in-India'

(iii) Saving of foreign reserves.

(iv) Better price realisation for farmers.

(v) Industry will get more fuel for mixing.

Way Forward - 'PM-JI-VAN' should be augmented through robust 'R&D' and learning from International best practices for eg Brazil to achive policy goals.

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5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. (150 words) 10

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Zero Budget Natural farming (ZBNF) is a 'farming process' which aims to use 'natural resources' for sustainable agricultural practices.

How it provides an alternative to capital & chemical intensive agri. —

(i) Jeevamrit – use of 'indigenous' earthworms, fungi to boost aeration, moisture & water retention.

– Bio-manure is used.

– It will reduce use of 'Urea' and inline with 'Urea Policy' for reduction

(ii) Zero Budget – Since all ingredients are natural it aims to have 'zero' input cost.

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- estimates suggest 1 'Desi cow' with dung & urine can cater '30-Acres' of land sustainably

(iii) water catchment - Through rainwater harvesting in Ponds reduced input.

- Irrigation accounts for 70% of input

(iv) 'Beejamrit' - Seeds are naturally processed in 'Panchgavya'

- reduce reliance on 'Hybrid' costly seeds.

Limitations - Many studies found reduced yield after few years.

Given national Food security needs we need to have a diversified Agri-practices.

Overall 'ZBNF' with concept of 'Back to Basics' yields high potential of 'income augmentation' and recent budgetry proposals is right step.

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6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. (150 words) 10

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

UN report suggest that by 2050 there will be more plastic in oceans than 'Fish' highlighting grave implications.

Implication on marine ecosystem.

(i) Plastics are Non-biodegradable and remains for 1000's of years
- micro plastic gets stuck in gut killing life in sea.

(ii) Diversity of marine life specially small fishes gets impacted.
- Fishing nets, micro-plastic all becomes a killing agent.

(iii) Livelihood - Reduced fishing

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impacts livelihood of poor fisherman

Measures to address

(i) Reduce – Generation of Plastic waste. every minute 1 million Plastic bottle ~~waste~~ & carry bags are used across globe. A simple 'Thermas' and carry bag can reduce it

(ii) Hotspots – 90% of marine litter comes from rivers in South Asia.
– global efforts to check it.

(iii) Extended producer responsibility.

(iv) Global awareness. R&D for plastic alternatives

way forward – many EU nations pledged to remove plastic in next 5 years by alternatives. 23 India states also banned plastic. need is to have comprehensive 'P P P' for Nature in line with SDG 14.
People, Private, Partnership

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7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bharat stage norms are 'air pollution' 'Standards' which fix limits to the same from exhaust.

evolution ..

(i) India followed on European union's practices through Euro Norms.

(ii) A series of SC judgements in 1990's due to grave pollution in 'Delhi' led to introduction of BS-I on line of Euro-I.

(iii) Over time it was upgraded to BS-II, BS-III, BS-IV

(iv) A Supreme Court judgement in 2016 again led government to skip

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phase V to BS-VI from 2020.

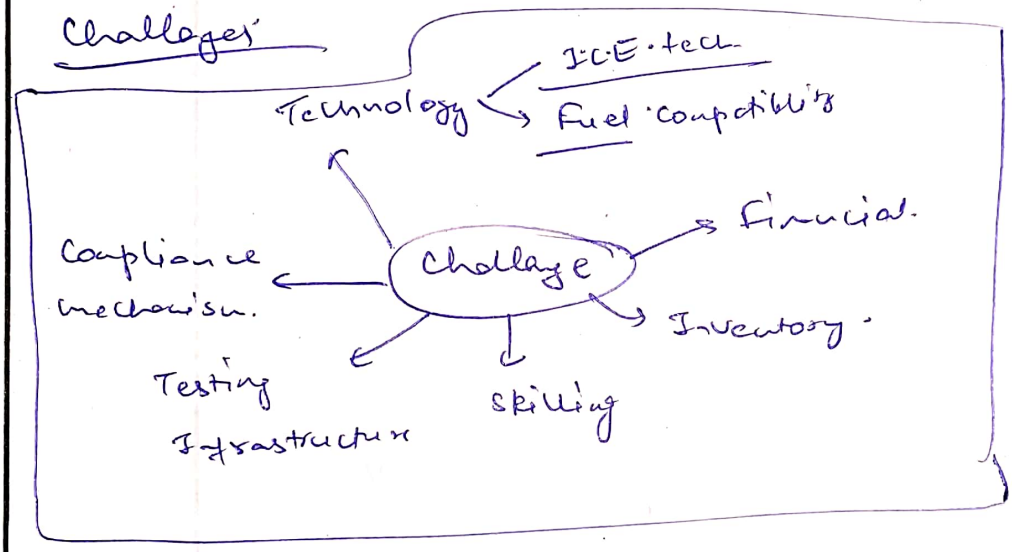
significance

(i) Environmental — 14 of 15 worst air polluted cities in India.

(ii) Economical - transition will require 50-60,000 crores in Automobil industry.
- Refineries have to be collibrated.

(iii) Social - Poor are most vulnerable as they lack healthcare. Benifiting to them.

Challages



India will catch up with world by introducing nationwide BS VI norms. challages should be seen as opportunities to shift to cleaner sustainable future.

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8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

'Black holes' are remnants of dead stars (above chandrashekhar limit) with 'tremendous' gravitational force, and extremely small size.

Challenges in imaging a black hole -

(i) Extremely difficult to observe:
- There gravity is so high that not even light can escape.
- Hence they are not visible

(ii) Location of nearest Black hole is very far away.

(iii) Requires secondary tell-tale signs to image.

How these challenges were overcome.

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(i) 'Event Horizon' was used to capture 'anti-particles'.

- Acc. to theory by 'Stephen-Hawkins' these 'Horizons' are key to understanding black hole.

(ii) Data Collected by various Powerful Telescope over 10 years on secondary characteristics amounting to million TB was processed in super computer

(iii) A superimposition of all data created image of black hole.

Image Location of Black hole was one of most significant developments in recent science. They not only demonstrate advance capabilities but will help us know more about origin of Universe in future.

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arms trade treaty was a multilateral agreement which aims to regulate global arms trade.

Objectives	Challenges
(i) Reducing Arms trade specially to vulnerable nations undergoing 'Civil war' or are sanctioned.	- Many countries do not comply with treaty since it lack enforcing mechanism
- Role of security council or other enforcing agencies not defined. because of its voluntary nature.	- Nations use these countries as proxy. - For eg China providing arms & Technology to North Korea & Russia to Syria.

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Objectives	Constraints.
(i) Global Peace - Stop terrorism - Stop Genocide	(i) No consensus on Terrorism. - 'National Interest' often triumphs 'International order' and concerns (ii) Superpower rivalries also complicates issues as 'New cold war' is simmering.

ATT aimed to bring 'UN Charter's' objective of 'Peace' and democracy. while its aims were noble a number of constraints plague its implementation which needs to be resolved

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10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.
(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India suffers from both internal & external security threats which may be exacerbated through various networks.

A. Communication Networks –

(i) Digital network such as social media for radicalisation (eg ISIS)

(ii) For money laundering through digital currencies, crypto currencies.

B. Other Networks

(i) Hawala Channels for Terrorism, Naxalism & black money.

(ii) Organised crimes network.

Steps taken by Government –

A.) To strengthen 'digital Networks'

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Digital

Legislative
- IT act 2002
- National cyber policy 2013.

Institutional.
- NCIIPC for critical infra
- Cyber information securing (CIS) network.
- CERT-IN
- CERT-FIN

Man power
- Training Target of 5 lakh digital warriors.

B. For securing other networks.

(i) Legal — PMLA Act, FEMA regulations and various sections of IPC on terror financing.

(ii) KYC norms in banks.

(iii) Ban on crypto currencies

Cyberspace threat requires a concerned effort in multipronged manner i. continuous review & interagency co-operation to neutralise it.

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11. **Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. (250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

India's ambitious INDC aims to have 175 GW renewables by 2022 and 40% by 2030. Solar, wind, small Hydro will form a major chunk. 'Variable nature of Renewable Energy' (VRE) highlights need for integration.

Importance —

(A.) Economic

(i) Energy extraction from surplus state & better price realisation.

(ii) compensate cyclic fluctuation. Renewable energy suffer from cyclic fluctuation due to sun, wind intensity.

(iii) Create incentives for Producers through large 'integrated market'

(iv) Promotion of Electric vehicles.

(B.) Social importance -

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(i) India aims to have 'Electricity for all' by 2022-23. Surplus energy needs to be diverted.

(ii) Energy access key to Poverty alleviation.

(C.) Ecological importance.

(i) Fullfill 'Paris Commitments'

(ii) Fight climate change.

(iii) Challenges related to URE integration

(i) Financial - Grid connectivity will require over 1 Trillion USD investment

(ii) creation of 'Storage' infrastructure requires technology which India is lacking.

(iii) Inter-State issues regarding ownership.

Steps that can be taken are

(i) 'Framework' to maximise

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Efficiency by taking stock of existing infrastructure should be created.

(ii) Focus on small projects to check feasibility.

- For eg 'Germany' has introduced municipal level integration which not only provides excess income but also ~~integra~~ creates infrastructure in silos over time.

(iii) International co-operation.

(iv) Tapping 'Green-bond' market for finances

way forward - 'One Nation One green Grid' will give boost to energy & ecological security. Programmes like 'KUSUM' should be integrated with it over time. At present focus should be on 'developing capabilities' in connectivity & international co-operation.

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12. **There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? (250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Economic Survey '2017-18' highlights dager of India falling into middle income trap like many developing countries.

Middle income Trap & Reason

① Poor countries having cheap 'labour'

↓

② 'cheap', 'Competitive' 'Low skilled' manufacturing, eg - Textile, leather etc.

↓

③ Exports boost employment, & brings income increase

↓

④ ~~Con~~ High wage demand

↓

⑤ Some other poor country because

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of low wages replaces country.

↓

(6) In high end products 'monopoly' of 'developed country' hence the company can not shift to that class leading to 'middle Income trap'.

How India can avoid it —

(i) while continuing to produce labour intensive products India should use its huge 'demographic' — 'Skill' a part of labour in 'modern' industry requirements.

(ii) India should over time increase its 'productivity' to remain competitive in low-end manufacturing while at the same

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time 'invest' in high end products

- For eg 'IT goods', high end cars, ships etc.

(iii) 'moving up production ladder' will help India avoid such trap.

way forward.

(i) skilling missions such as

- DDU-GKY.
- Skill India should have twin focus (a) Becoming 'Labour capital of world' (b) Industry relevant skilling.

(ii) EoDB & better policy to bring FDI & Technology to shift whole 'High end value chain' to India.

(iii) International attempt at WTO for 'IPR' transfer's & equity.

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13. **Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it.** **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

RBI has continously displayed its disway over poor monetry policy transmission (MPT) by banks.

Importance -

(i) Consumers fail to get benefits of reduced rate by RBI.
- Banks fail to transmit it.

(ii) Inflation targetting efforts become meaningless if banks does not transmit it.

(iii) Economic growth depends on loans.
- despite rate cut non-transmission will reduce competitiveness of industry & reduced consumption.

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(iii) major issues plaguing it -

(i) large NPA's of banks (~9.3%)

(ii) Competition with 'small-savings' schemes. Since intrest rates are fixed at high rates banks find it difficult to cut beyond certain rates.

(iii) over reliance of banks on loans & govt securities. In foreign banks portfolio is diversified through investment in market.

- It reduces profitability of banks.

(iv) Lack of 'Competition' and almost 'Monopolistic' role of banks

- limited number of banks reduces choices of people.

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steps taken by RBI —

(i) RBI introduced a framework of mandatory transmission pro- 5th April 2019. At present it is delayed.

(ii) Reduced CRR & SLR requirements

(iii) Nudging by RBI.

(iv) Introduction of 'Base Rate' concept to improve banks profit & increase transparency & accountability.

(v) 'PCA' framework to improve 'NPA' issue.

Way Forward - Lower interest rate will help India achive targets of 5 trillion dollar economy & increase investment. 'MPT' is key to this.

Implementation - → mandatory transmission should be introduced at earliest.

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14. **Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas.** **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Rainfed agriculture provides 85% Pulses, 50% cereals and employs close to 60% of agri families.

Constraints faced —

(i) Vagarice of climate - monsoon dependence leads to poor income trap, suicides cycle & drudgery.

(ii) Poor production - Rainfed area produces 4 times less cereal per hectare than irrigated according to NITI Aayog.

(iii) Green revolution failed to reach them. - Poor infrastructure development.

(iv) Economic constraints — Perpetuates vicious cycle.

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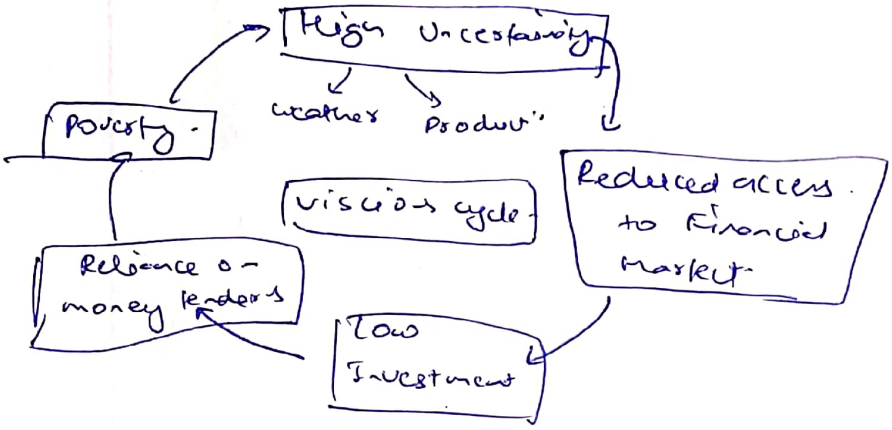

Agronomics practices that can be adopted –

(i) Micro Irrigation techniques.

– Ponds with help of MGNREGA can be used to store water.

– drip – irrigation, Fertigation can increase productivity.

(ii) mixed farming including multiple rows of crops. and

(iii) Crop insurance

(iv) DBT to incentivise investment

(v) Livestock rearing

(vi) Agriculture to be supplemented

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with allied activities such as Bee-keeping, Inland fisheries etc.
- 'National ~~Hort~~ Horticulture' and 'Livestock mission' both provides it

(vii) Concept of 'Evergreen Revolution' as suggested by Dr 'Swaminathan' to bring sustainable 'Green revolution 2.0'

(viii) Focus on climate resilient course cereals

(ix) Use of Bio-tech for less water consuming drought / Flood resilient crops.

Rainfed agriculture holds key to India's quest to feed future population & 'Nutrition security' for 1.5 billion people (2050). Various technique suited for different areas should be explored.

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15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Urea sector alone accounts for 57,000 crore of subsidies out of total 75,000 cr. Despite a number of steps taken by govt viz —

(i) Neem coated urea to reduce diversion.

(ii) 'Nutrient based subsidy' for non-urea fertilizers to bring rationalisation.

(iii) 'Gas price' rationalisation, to provide level playing field to all manufacturers

A number of problems continue to persist in urea sector —

(i) Inefficient production - subsidies

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at present are based on production which does not take in account efficiencies.

- Incentivised 'waste' & inefficiency.

(ii) Over reliance on expensive 'Naptha' than cheap 'Gas'.

(iii) 'Poor farmers' despite 85% have only [28%] access, rich farmers (25%) while rest is consumed via black market.

(iv) Regional imbalances & corruption.

(v) Cartelisation of imports leads to monopoly.

Reforms to be taken —

(i) Introduce Urea in 'nutrient based subsidy' regime.

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(ii) Shanta Kumar Committee recommended to remove all subsidies on fertilizers and introduce targeted 'DBT'.

(iii) A Parliamentary Committee report on 'Fertilizers & Pesticide' suggested —

- Decondisation
- Increasing production by 'delicensing'

(iv) 'Soil Health Card' (SHC) needs to be fast tracked to achive national policy for urea demand reduction

(v) Foreign production, for eg in Iran to take economic advantage fertilizer subsidy has helped India achieve food security in past. However at present it is mostly wasteful and needs rationalisation. recommendation of Shanta Kumar in this regards needs to be followed up.

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16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Nagoya protocol of Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) introduced concept of Access and Benifit sharing.

It proposes a framework that use of indegenous techniques Traditional knowledge or products which bring economic benifits should be shared with host country & local population

It aids in sustainable use of biodiversity

(i) Promotes 'Conservation' and 'sustainable' management of resources

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by local population..

- Since they will get economic benefit out of it they will be more conscious in protection.

(ii) 'Bio-Technological Colonisation' can be checked as large companies misuse IPR denying fair benefits to locals.

- For eg an US company patented turmeric & neem oil.

(iii) More knowledge about benefits of 'bio-diversity' will translate into better policies.

Different Global mechanisms—

(i) Convention on Biodiversity and its Nagoya protocol.

(ii) Conference of Parties COP's of CBD.

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National laws & mechanism.

(i) Conservation of Biodiversity act in India, has mechanism of benefit sharing.

(ii) TKDL - Traditional knowledge digital library. A collection of local knowledge.

- It also fights for patent violation and denial of benefits to locals
- Ex of successfully fighting against 'TEXAMATI' a copy of 'BASMATI'

Access and benefit sharing aims to give local population its due, while at the same time promoting bio-diversity conservation. There is a need for better conflict resolution & international co-ordination.

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17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

India is amongst most vulnerable regions in world owing to its geographic location and socio-economic profile. In this regard significance of resilience of infrastructure becomes important as

(i) Economic significance

(a) Disaster takes away gain of development. For eg in Nepal people still living in tents.

(b) disrupts economic production & other activities.

(2) Social significance.

(i) Poor resilience impact marginalised

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Section most

- For eg womens have to go longer to fetch water, care for family members.

(ii) Inequality only increases.

(3.) Humanitarian significance.

(i) quick relief, rescue and rehabilitation

Challenges

(i) Financial - Requires high investment in Pipelines, roads, grids (gas) etc.

(ii) Political challenges - of decision making, since opportunity cost is involved in diverting funds.

- Lack of consensus.

(iii) Infrastructural & Technological challenges

- Lack of Technology, too eg disaster resilience 'building codes' which are

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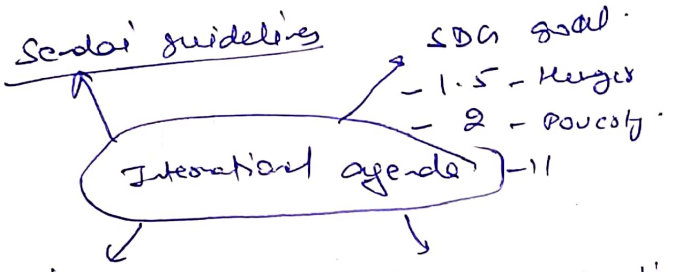
area specific and not generic

- Pre cast materials.
- Lack of technology in working infrastructure.

Suggestions to mainstream it.

(i)



These should be followed in spirit.

(ii) New NDMA act to align with SDG goals.

(iii) Introduce local participation & PRI's in spirit of 'National disaster policy 2016'. Use 'RUTAG' (IIT) and 'Atal innovation challenge' for new ideas.

(iv) Factor climate change in future doors.

Climate change is going to increase disaster in future. Resilience will reduce economic & human loss. Guidelines under international treaties & national policies needs to be implemented.

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18. **Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization.** **(250 words) 15**
भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

'Sri Krishna committee' recently in 'draft data policy' suggested Data localisation, i.e. storing all data created in country in local servers.

Significance

(A.) Economic significance -

(a) Data is new oil. NITI Aayog suggested that indians will generate 1.7 MB/sec data by 2020.
- since it is difficult that India will have any advantage in technology, data mining can be great revenue generator.

(b) Prevent Data colonization -
- Future IR 4.0 will run on data.

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(B.) legal significance.

i) crime & criminal investigation
- specially digital fraud, cyber security fraud.

(ii) necessity India have to rely on cooperation of through CLOUD act of USA

(C) Constitutional significance. - State can process right to Privacy (Art 21) only if it has control over it.

various challenges -

(i) International nature of Data.

- since most companies & servers located in west, creating new servers may be against national law.

- Resistance by west, they want more liberalisation through e-commerce sales

(ii) Investment - huge investment is required in setting servers, coding

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infrastructure.

- Power requirement will be high.

(iii) Environmental - Cooler countries are naturally suited for servers.

- Storage infra may increase further exists economies of scale.

(iv) Lack of legal framework for 'Data Security' 'Privacy' and 'International Co-operation'.

way forward - Data localisation is essential for India to emerge as 'data sovereign'. It will boost 'make in India', Industry 4.0 and Artificial intelligence network.

- However government must begin with proper framework & laws before pushing companies for localisation, while engaging with governments to reform global digital governance.

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19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

money laundering refers to processes where by illegally gotten money is converted to show as legitimate one. money laundering as —

(A.) social menace

(i) Organised crimes & Terrorism fuelled.

(ii) Increase inequality.

(iii) Immoral reward to criminals causing fissures in social contract

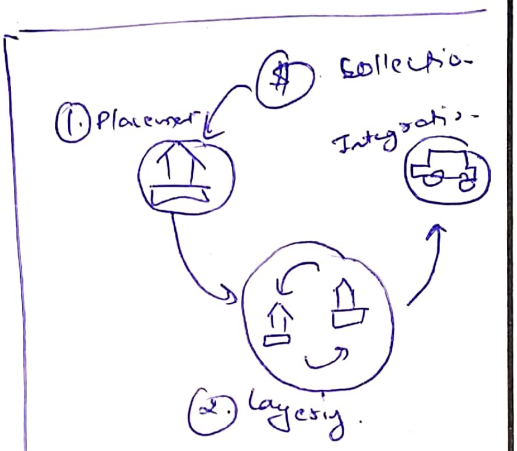

Fig- mechanism of money laundering

(B.) Economic menace.

(i) Black money & corruption is fuelled.

(ii) Loss to exchequer on tax.

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(iii) Perpetuates cycle of poverty, corruption, and crime.

(C.) Overall Impact.

(i) Violence in society.

(ii) Reduced money for infrastructure

(iii) Fuels Drugs, Human trafficking, smuggling and crime.

Various steps taken —

(A.) At domestic level.

(i) Legal steps —

(a) PMLA act — Prevention of money laundering act to check such acts and various amendments
— Economic offender's act.

(b) Financial Exchange management act (FEMA)

(c) FIU — Financial Intelligence unit.

(d) Benami property act.

(ii) Institutional steps.

(a) RBI guidelines on KYC.

(b) Banning of Hawala, cryptocurrencies

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(c) PAN Card requirement above 50,000 Rs deposit & gold purchase

(d) 'DTAA' with countries are revised.

Measures at International level.

(i) Financial action Task Force (FATF) by OECD guidelines

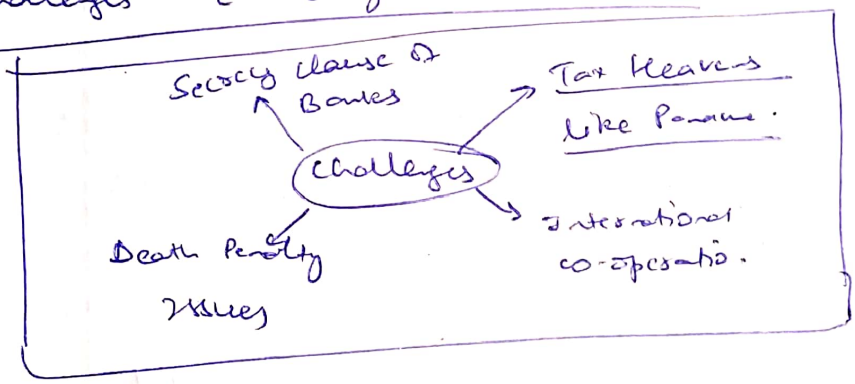
(ii) UN office on Drugs and trafficking monitors some.

(iii) 'Interpol' for international co-operation

(iv) Bilateral treaties between nations

Challenges & way forward.

(i)



(ii) Money laundering destabilises a country in long term. Financial interdependence demands international co-operation. Global Consensus should evolve to fight it.

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20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism and organised crimes both undermines legitimacy of 'state' & commits violence yet there primary motive differs.

motive	Organised crime.	Terrorism
1.) Political Powers.	- works in shadow. No aim of capturing Political power.	- aims to capture Political power, completely or partially.
2). Economic Aims	- Primary aim is economic gains. - organised structure to achieve the same.	- Economic aims are not a concern. - money needed only to finance operation.

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3.) Security & violence.	- violence is often not deliberative but in way of making money.	- Deliberate violence to attain some political goal.
4.) media	- avoids media. - Prefer to work Undercover.	- Aims to capture as much media attention as possible.

Despite these differences there exists a symbiotic relationship between two in _____

(A.) Economic interdependence.

(i) - Terrorist channels are provided arms, money in local area through organised crime network.

- For eg during 'mumbai blasts 1993' Dawood Ibrahim provided bombs.

(ii) Terrorist's provided 'Drugs',

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Smuggle goods & indulge in trafficking through organised crime networks

- Seen in J&K and Punjab where drugs are bought in to finance local operations.

(B.) Security Interdependence - often both join hands to fight common threat against state.

Need of the hour -

There is a need to identify the interconnectedness to form 'integrated laws & policy'. Institutions must also evolve to see deeper relationship between two for effective response. Forming 'Economic wings' in security agencies like 'NIA' is a good step in this regard.

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